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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/088,458	09/04/2002	Janne Laakso	4925-224PUS	3020
27799	7590	05/05/2005	EXAMINER	
COHEN, PONTANI, LIEBERMAN & PAVANE 551 FIFTH AVENUE SUITE 1210 NEW YORK, NY 10176			NGUYEN, KHAI MINH	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2687	

DATE MAILED: 05/05/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/088,458	LAAKSO ET AL.	
	Examiner Khai M Nguyen	Art Unit 2687	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 December 2004.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-36 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-15, 17-28, 32 and 33 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) 16, 29-31 and 34-36 is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This Office Action is response to Amendment filed on 12/10/2004.
Claims 1-36 are pending.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-36 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-12, 15, 17-18, 20, 23-28, and 32- 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sawahashi et al. (U.S.Pat-5590409) in view of Esmailzadeh et al. (U.S.Pat-6546260).

Regarding claim 1, Sawahashi teaches a method communication system, said system comprising a controller and a first station for communication with a second station with variable transmission power over a radio connection (fig.1, col.2, lines 13-28), wherein the controller provides the first station with a target for a transmission

parameter of the radio connection and the first station adjusts the transmission power of the second station on basis of the target (fig.5, col.6, lines 41-54), comprising:

monitoring for a predefined condition (col.4, lines 15-29);

Sawahashi fails to specifically disclose upon occurrence of the predefined condition, preventing use of a target for the transmission parameter exceeding a limit value for the target for the transmission parameter. However, Esmailzadeh teaches upon occurrence of the predefined condition (abstract), preventing use of a target for the transmission parameter exceeding a limit value for the target for the transmission parameter (abstract, col.2, lines 35-63). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use upon occurrence of the predefined condition, preventing use of a target for the transmission parameter exceeding a limit value for the target for the transmission parameter as taught by Esmailzadeh with Sawahashi teaching in order to provide a transmission power control method and apparatus for the mobile communication system, by which the transmission power can be prevented from being wasted and from obstructing other stations.

Regarding claim 2, Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh further teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein use of a target for the transmission parameter exceeding the limit value prevented at the first station (fig.4, col.1, lines 45-55, col.5, line 61 to col.6, line 7).

Regarding claim 3, Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh a method according to claim 1, wherein use of a target the transmission parameter exceeding the limit value is prevented at the controller (fig.4, col.1, lines 45-55, col.5, line 61 to col.6, line 7).

Regarding claim 4, Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh a method according to claim 1, wherein the limit value equals with the target for the transmission parameter in use at the moment of detecting the predefined condition (fig.4, col.1, lines 18-44, col.7, line 64 to col.8, line 13).

Regarding claim 5, Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh a method according to claim 4, wherein the target for the transmission parameter is held at the limit value until the condition is over (fig.1, col.1, lines 18-55).

Regarding claim 6, Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh a method according to claim 1, wherein the predefined condition comprises a temporary power limitation situation at the first station (fig.5, col.6, lines 41-54).

Regarding claim 7, Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh a method according to claim 1, wherein the predefined condition comprises an overload situation at the first station (fig.5, col.1, lines 44-56, col.6, lines 41-54).

Regarding claim 8, Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh a method according to claim 1, wherein the predefined condition comprises a failure in the communication system (fig.5, col.6, lines 41-54).

Regarding claim 9, Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh a method according to claim 1, wherein the monitoring of the occurrence of the predefined condition is based on determination of the interference power of the radio connection (col.5, lines 3-14).

Regarding claim 10, Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh a method in according to claim 1, wherein the target for the transmission parameter comprises connection quality target (fig.1, fig.4, col.1, line 45 to col.2, line 12, col.5, line 61 to col.6, line 7).

Regarding claim 11, Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh a method according to claim 1, wherein the target for the transmission parameter comprises signaling energy/noise target (fig.1, fig.4, col.1, line 45 to col.2, line 12, col.5, line 61 to col.6, line 7).

Regarding claim 12, Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh a method according to claim 1, wherein the target for the transmission parameter comprises a target transmission power level of the transmission from the second station (fig.4, col.7, line 64 to col.8, line 13).

Regarding claim 15, Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh a method according to claim 1, wherein the controller controls the transmission powers between the first station and the second station by means of outer loop power control (col.3, line 66 to col.4, lines 8).

Regarding claim 17, Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh a method in accordance with claim 1, further comprising steps of:

detecting a difference between the value of the target for the transmission parameter provided by the controller and the value of the target for the transmission parameter used for power control by the first station after the predefined condition is over (fig.1, col.2, lines 13-28); and

reducing the difference between the said two target values (fig.1, fig.2, col.2, lines 13-56).

Regarding claim 18, Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh a method according to claim 17, wherein reducing of the difference is based on history information of the target used for the power control prior the detection of the condition (fig.4, col.5, line 61 to col.6, line 7, col.2, lines 57-62).

Regarding claim 20, Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh a method according to claim 17, wherein the difference between the said two target values is reduced gradually (fig.1, fig.2, col.1, lines 45-56, col.2, lines 13-56).

Regarding claim 23, Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh a method according to claim 20, wherein the gradual reducing of the difference comprises requesting a decrease of the transmission power by an amount that greater than the amount of decrease requested in a normal mode of operation until the difference between the target values used by the first station and provided by the controller is below a predefined level (col.1, lines 45-56, col.2, lines 40-53).

Regarding claim 24, Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh a method according to claim 1, wherein the transmission power control is based on use of relative power control requests (fig.2, col.2, lines 28-53).

Regarding claim 25, Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh a method according to claim 1, wherein the communication system comprises a further station similar to the first station and the controller controls the transmission power of the second station by providing both first and the further station with targets for the transmission parameter (fig.1, col.1, line 57 to col.2, line 12).

Regarding claim 26, Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh a method according to claim 1, wherein connections between the first station and other stations are adjusted in a priority order (fig.1, col. Col.1, lines 57-67).

Regarding claim 27, Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh a method according to claim 1, wherein the controller comprises a radio network controller of a cellular communication system, the first station comprises a base station of the cellular communication system and the second station comprises a mobile station, and wherein the transmission power to be adjusted comprises transmission power from at least one mobile station towards least one base station (fig.1, col.1, lines 45-56, col.2, lines 40-53).

Regarding claim 28, Sawahashi teaches a communication system, comprising: a controller arranged to control transmission power of stations (fig.1, col.2, lines 13-28);

a first station and a second station capable of providing a communication path there between, wherein the controller is arranged to provide the first station with a target for use in control of the transmission power of the second station (fig.1, fig.5, col.2, lines 28-62, col.6, lines 41-54);

monitoring means for monitoring for a predefined condition (col.4, lines 15-29); and

Sawahashi fails to specifically disclose means for preventing use of a target for the transmission parameter exceeding a limit value for the target for the transmission parameter upon occurrence of the predefined condition. However, Esmailzadeh teaches means for preventing use of a target for the transmission parameter exceeding a limit value for the target for the transmission parameter upon occurrence of the predefined condition (abstract, col.2, lines 35-63). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use means for preventing use of a target for the transmission parameter exceeding a limit value for the target for the transmission parameter upon occurrence of the predefined condition as taught by Esmailzadeh with Sawahashi teaching in order to provide a transmission power control method and apparatus for the mobile communication system, by which the transmission power can be prevented from being wasted and from obstructing other stations.

Regarding claim 32, Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh further teaches a communication system according to claim 28, wherein the controller comprises a radio network controller of a cellular communication system, the first station comprises a base station of the cellular communication system and the second station comprises a mobile station (fig.1, col.1, lines 57-67), and wherein the transmission power to be adjusted comprises transmission power from at least one mobile station towards at least one base station (col.1, lines 44-56).

Regarding claim 33, Sawahashi teaches a station of a communication system, said station controlling transmission power of a further station transmitting towards the station (fig.1, col.2, lines 13-28), wherein the station is arranged to:

receive a target for a transmission parameter provided by a controller of the communication system for use in the control of transmission power of the further station (fig.1, fig.5, col.2, lines 28-62, col.6, lines 41-54);

monitor for a predefined condition (col.4, lines 15-29); and

Sawahashi fails to specifically disclose upon occurrence of the predefined condition, preventing use of a target for the transmission parameter exceeding a limit value for the target for the transmission parameter. However, Esmailzadeh teaches upon occurrence of the predefined condition (abstract), preventing use of a target for the transmission parameter exceeding a limit value for the target for the transmission parameter (abstract, col.2, lines 35-63). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use upon occurrence of the predefined condition, preventing use of a target for the transmission parameter exceeding a limit value for the target for the transmission parameter as taught by Esmailzadeh with Sawahashi teaching in order to provide a transmission power control method and apparatus for the mobile communication system, by which the transmission power can be prevented from being wasted and from obstructing other stations.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 13-14, 21-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sawahashi (U.S. Pat-5590409) in view of Esmailzadeh et al. (U.S.Pat-6546260) further in view of Blanc (U.S. Pat-6430398).

Regarding claim 13, Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh further teaches a method according to claim1.

Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh fails to specifically disclose the step of preventing the target for the transmission parameter to exceed the limit value comprises ignoring power control commands at the first station until the predefined condition is over. However, Blanc teaches the step of preventing the target for the transmission parameter to exceed the limit value comprises ignoring power control commands at the first station until the predefined condition is over (fig.1, col.4, line 13 to col.5, line 16). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the step of preventing the target for the transmission parameter to exceed the limit value comprises ignoring power control commands at the first station until the predefined condition is over as taught by Blanc, Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh teaching in order to applied to uplink power control, downlink power control, or both uplink and downlink power control.

Regarding claim 14, Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh further teaches a method according to claim 1.

Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh fails to specifically disclose the target for the transmission parameter to exceed the predefined value comprises preventing a generation of new power control commands at the controller until the predefined condition is over. However, Blanc teaches the target for the transmission parameter to

exceed the predefined value comprises preventing a generation of new power control commands at the controller until the predefined condition is over (fig.1, col.4, line 13 to col.5, line 16). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the target for the transmission parameter to exceed the predefined value comprises preventing a generation of new power control commands at the controller until the predefined condition is over as taught by Blanc, Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh teaching in order to applied to uplink power control, downlink power control, or both uplink and downlink power control.

Regarding claim 21, Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh further teaches a method according to claim 20.

Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh fails to specifically disclose the gradual reducing of the difference comprises steps of: ignoring a request from the controller to reduce the transmission power until the difference between the target values used by the first station and provided by the controller is below a predefined level; and subtracting a predefined amount from the difference as response to said request. However, Blanc teaches the gradual reducing of the difference comprises steps of: ignoring a request from the controller to reduce the transmission power until the difference between the target values used by the first station and provided by the controller is below a predefined level; and subtracting a predefined amount from the difference as response to said request (fig.1, col.4, line 13 to col.5, line 16). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the

gradual reducing of the difference comprises steps of: ignoring a request from the controller to reduce the transmission power until the difference between the target values used by the first station and provided by the controller is below a predefined level; and subtracting a predefined amount from the difference as response to said request as taught by Blanc, Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh teaching in order to applied to uplink power control, downlink power control, or both uplink and downlink power control.

Regarding claim 22, Blanc, Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh further teaches a method according to claim 21, wherein the predefined amount corresponds the requested decrease of the transmission power (fig.1, col.2, lines 48-53, col.3, line 66 to col.4, line 8).

Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sawahashi (U.S. Pat-5590409) in view of Esmailzadeh et al. (U.S.Pat-6546260) further in view of Ariyavitsakul et al. (U.S. Pat-533175).

Regarding claim 19, Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh further teaches a method according to claim 17.

Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh fails to specifically disclose the step of reducing the difference comprises changing the value of the target provided by the controller to equal values of the target used by the first station for controlling the transmission power at the moment the condition is detected to be over. However, Ariyavitsakul teaches the step

of reducing the difference comprises changing the value of the target provided by the controller to equal values of the target used by the first station for controlling the transmission power at the moment the condition is detected to be over (fig.4-5, col.16, line 50 to col.17, line 20). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the step of reducing the difference comprises changing the value of the target provided by the controller to equal values of the target used by the first station for controlling the transmission power at the moment the condition is detected to be over as taught by Ariyavikitakul, Sawahashi and Esmailzadeh teaching in order to adjusting the uplink or downlink power up or down each frame.

Allowable Subject Matter

5. Claims 16, 29-31, and 34-36 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Citation of Pertinent Prior Art

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Anderson et al. (U.S.Pat-6748232) discloses Apparatus and method for power control in a radio communication system.

Apostolides et al. (U.S.Pat-6829226) discloses Power control for a mobile terminal in a satellite communication system.

Suonsivu et al. (U.S.Pub-20020136357) discloses Method for controlling the transmission power in a digital subscriber line.

Beming et al. (U.S.Pat-5931964) discloses Method and arrangement for channel allocation in a radio communications system.

Conclusion

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Khai M Nguyen whose telephone number is 571.272.7923. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lester Kincaid can be reached on 571.272.7922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Khai Nguyen
AU: 2687

4/29/2005


4/29/05
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